THE

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, 12807 Central. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 498.

Attention is directed to the Sample Room at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Natal Maize Crop of 1909: Standard samples	19th Aug., 1909	393
Grape Syrup ("Most Komfyt") from Cape Colony ...	22nd July, "	182
"Posidonia Australis" Fibre from Spencer Gulf, South Australia	8th " "	84
Cod Skin Leather from Newfoundland	17th June, "	603
Fibre of the Okra Plant from the United States	10th " "	549
Various East African raw products	3rd " "	498
Phosphate from Natal	29th Apr., "	228
Woollen Sashes ("Kusbaks") sold in Turkey	15th " "	109
Candelilla Plant and Wax produced therefrom in Mexico	" " "	135
Cloth, stated to be of Austrian make, sold at Monastir ...	18th Mar., "	510
Court Plaster (German) and Paper (Dutch), both bearing British Royal Arms, sold in Spain	25th Feb., "	371
Standard Fair Average Quality Western Australian Wheat of 1908-9	" " "	389

*** Particulars are given on p. 498 respecting the Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to their respective trades.

A Trade Enquiry Office has been established at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Statements of the objects and work of this and other Colonial Enquiry Offices will be found on pp. 499-500.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

CANADA.

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Sheffield firm manufacturing **tool steels, files, saws, edge tools, hammers, augers, machine irons, &c.**, are desirous of appointing an agent in Nova Scotia.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A correspondent in London wishes to get into touch with a Canadian manufacturing firm willing to purchase the Canadian patent rights in a new **revolving double lid for kettles, saucepans, &c.**

A London firm who are specialists in the designing and construction of **tugs, launches, and lighters** are desirous of opening up business connections in Canada.

A London firm manufacturing **patent window blinds** and **tents** are desirous of opening up business connections in Canada.

Enquiry is made by a London firm for the names of reliable firms in Canada willing to take up their agency for the sale of **machinery** of all kinds **for tinplate works and rolling mills**; and **works' stores**, such as **hot and cold neck greases** and **patent suet for sheet and bar rolls and rolls** of every description, **lubricating oils, &c.**

A correspondent in London is willing to find capital for the erection of **electric lighting and power plants** in Canada, and would like to get into touch with towns willing to grant concessions.

A Lancashire firm manufacturing **portable buildings** of all kinds wish to open up business connections in Canada.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm wish to secure the representation of some United Kingdom manufacturers of **proprietary articles**, particularly **in the grocery, drug and confectionery trades.**

A Montreal firm wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **dyed burlap.**

A Vancouver firm wish to appoint a reliable firm in Great Britain as buying agents, their principal business being in **glass, tiles, marble, asbesto-slate, &c.** for the building trade.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm, claiming a good connection among buyers of **maple flooring**, would like to hear from responsible Canadian manufacturers prepared to appoint an agent.

A London firm of **tea** shippers are willing to appoint an agent in Halifax, Nova Scotia, who covers the Maritime Provinces.

A London company ask for the addresses of Canadian exporters of **wood pulp.**

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Lancashire firm, printing and publishing **private Christmas greeting cards** and **stationery novelties**, wish to get into touch with Canadian importers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Canadian company, about to undertake the manufacture of field **hockey sticks**, would like to correspond with United Kingdom importers.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

VICTORIA.

Railway Material.

According to the "Age" (Melbourne) of 1st July, the Victorian Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways have recommended the construction of a broad gauge railway in East Gippsland from Bairnsdale through Johnsonville, Brutten, and Nowa Nowa to the west bank of the Snowy river close to the Orbost bridge. The distance is 60 miles, and the estimated cost 386,710*l.*, with an additional 4,650*l.* for rolling stock.

NEW ZEALAND.

Commercial Enquiry.

A firm at Dunedin are desirous of getting into communication with a reliable firm engaged in the actual manufacture in England of **frame clamps, corner clamps or metal mitering devices.**

Communications from British firms referring to the above should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 9, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

NATAL.

Plant for Fruit Canning.

The Natal Commercial Agent in London notifies that information is desired, together with catalogues, as to the cost of machinery and all requisites for canning 500 tons of fruit per annum (pineapples, peaches, apricots, apples, pears and tangerines). Particulars should be included giving the yearly cost of working the plant.

Communications referring to the above should be addressed to the Agent General for Natal, Commercial Agent's Department, 26, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

TRANSVAAL.

Building Material and Fittings.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland) has forwarded an extract from the "Cape Times," from which it appears that the Johannesburg Town Council have decided to build a Town Hall at a cost of 125,000*l.* The building is to include galleries, and seating accommodation for 2,000 persons, organ loft, Council chamber, &c.

Telephone Material.

From another extract from the "Cape Times" it appears that, on one of the Rand mines, underground telephonic communication has been established. It is said that the installation of telephones underground is likely to be carried out on the Randfontein estates and Langlaagte, as well as on other mining properties.

Electric Generating Plant.

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded an extract from the "South African Mining Journal," according to which tenders are to be invited for the supply, to the Johannesburg Town Council, of electric generating plant, &c., to the value of some 57,000*l.*, as follows:—4 boilers, each capable of producing 14,000 lbs. of steam per hour, 9,460*l.*; 4 mechanical stokers, 3,200*l.*; economisers, 2,000*l.*; 1 chimney and necessary flues, 2,200*l.*; steam, exhaust and circulating piping, 1,500*l.*; 2 cooling towers, 2,000*l.*; cooling pond, 750*l.*; 2 feed-pumps and house, 600*l.*; 1 borehole and pump, complete with house, and reboring existing borehole, 790*l.*; removing 6 boilers, steam pipes, &c., 500*l.*; engines, about 34,000*l.*

Water Pipes, Reservoir Construction, Pumps, &c.

It appears further, from the same paper, that the Rand Water Board intend carrying out certain changes, involving a total expenditure of 141,470*l.* The following are among the changes contemplated:—

West Rand Extension, 82,310*l.*—(*a*) The replacement of about one-half of the existing 10 in. connection between Village Main Reef and Paarlshoop by 12 in. and 14 in. pipes; (*b*) the laying of a new 14 in. connection between the Village Main Reef and Paarlshoop line and that from Zwartkopjes; (*c*) the laying of a new pipe line from Paarlshoop as far as Randfontein Central, to be made up of pipes varying from 16 in. to 10 in. diameter; (*d*) the continuation of 8 in. pipes from Randfontein Central to the producing mines to the southward; (*e*) the installation at Paarlshoop Station of a Reidler pump, at present out of service at Olifantsfontein, and a boiler from Braamfontein Station; (*f*) the construction of a reservoir, with a capacity of 1,300,000 gallons, on the high ground east of Krugersdorp. The existing pipes which it is proposed to lift would be used in other sections of the present new works scheme.

Openings for British Trade.

East Rand Extension, 34,520*l.*:—(*a*) the construction of a reservoir on Leeuwpoort Hill, east of Boksburg; (*b*) the laying of a 14 in. pipe to connect the present main at Boksburg with the reservoir at Leeuwpoort; (*c*) the laying of a pipe line varying from 8 in. to 12 in. in diameter from Leeuwpoort reservoir to New Kleinfontein, with branches to Benoni, New Modderfontein and Van Ryn; (*d*) the laying of a separate branch 6 in. diameter from Leeuwpoort reservoir to the Van Dyk and Rand collieries.

Development of Braamfontein and New Doornfontein Sources, 5,900*l.*:—(*a*) the installation of electrically-driven pumps at Braamfontein and New Doornfontein; (*b*) the sinking of shafts to about the water level in the two New Doornfontein boreholes, and increasing the depth by a borehole to 170 feet, 12 in. in diameter; (*c*) the lining of the shaft at Braamfontein with steel casing, filling in the space between this and the existing timber lining with broken stone.

Branch connections to mines, 3,000*l.*, and installation of meters, 1,900*l.* (as required by consumers).

GAMBIA.

Sugar; Flour and Bread; Steam Bakery. See notice on p. 469.

EGYPT.

Paper. The Acting British Consul at Cairo has forwarded a copy of the conditions and specification relative to a call by the Egyptian State Railways Administration for tenders for the supply of printing and miscellaneous papers for the year 1910. Tenders, registered and sealed, and enclosed in two envelopes, the inner marked "Tender for the supply of Printing and Miscellaneous Paper," and the outer addressed to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, will be received at Cairo up to noon on 30th October.

A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer (up to 500*l.*) is required with each tender, and samples of the papers proposed to be supplied should be sent to the Auditor, Printing and Stationery Section, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo.

It is to be noted that domicile in Egypt is necessary.*

Copies of the conditions and specification (price 4*s.* per copy) may be obtained from Lieut.-Col. J. H. Western, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. A copy may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* For conditions under which temporary domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, p. 408.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Galvanised Steel Sheets, Buckles and Rings.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office (Lieut.-Col. J. H. Western, C.M.G.) notifies that the Department invite tenders for the supply of galvanised mild steel sheets, brass and iron buckles and rings. Tender forms and all particulars may be obtained at Lieut.-Col. Western's offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., where tenders will be received up to 4th October, to remain open for 30 days from that date.

Agents for Paraffin and Safety Matches.

A British firm of match manufacturers wish to appoint agents in Egypt for the sale of their paraffin and safety matches.

Communications referring to the above should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Gloucester.

RUSSIA.

Railway Material.

According to a report by the Austrian Consul at Moscow, quoted in the "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 26th August, a group of capitalists are negotiating for the construction of a railway from Rybinsk (Government of Jaroslav) to Obdorsk, in Siberia. The line, which will be 1,260 miles long, will run through the North Urals, and in addition to opening up new districts, will shorten the journey between Siberia and the North Sea. The cost of the enterprise is estimated at about 125,000,000 roubles (about 13,200,000*l.*).

Water and Sewage Works: Electric Tramway and Power Plant.

In the course of an article on the economic development of Kharkov, the "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 21st August points out that in order to remedy the backward state of the various municipal works, the city authorities have applied for powers to contract a loan of 6,000,000 roubles (about 633,000*l.*) bearing 5 per cent. interest. Among other things it is proposed to devote about 260,000*l.* of this loan to sewage works, 160,000*l.* to the enlargement of the drinking water system and to the construction of a new reservoir, 100,000*l.* to electric tramway construction, and a further 50,000*l.* to the building of a new electrical station for lighting and power purposes.

RUSSIA (POLAND).

Agency for Elastic Threads.

A firm in Warsaw are desirous of obtaining the agency of a British manufacturer of **indiarubber threads**. Communications from British firms referring to the above should be addressed to the British Consulate at Warsaw.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

Water pipes.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 28th August announces, on the authority of the Belgian Legation at The Hague, that a scheme is being formulated in connection with water works designed to serve with drinking water all the communal districts of the Island of Zuid-Beveland. The main zone will cover a length of about 120 miles, and the cost of the enterprise is estimated at 1,350,000 florins (112,500*l.*).

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Tools, Hardware, &c.

Quoting from a report by the Austrian Consul in Amsterdam, the "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 26th August mentions that there are good openings in Java for tools of all kinds, such as pliers, saws, hammers, knives, drills, as well as for locks, wire, screws, nuts, bolts, &c.

BELGIUM.

Building Material and Fittings.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir. C. Hertslet) reports that the Municipal Authorities of that city invite tenders for the work of erecting a "Rubens House" in the grounds of the forthcoming international exhibition at Brussels. The cost of the work is estimated at fr. 45,656 (about 1,826*l.*) and a deposit of fr. 2,500 (100*l.*) will be required to qualify any tender. Tenders, in sealed envelopes, should be sent by registered post to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, to arrive not later than the 6th September.

The specification (*cahier des charges*) and the plans may be obtained from the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp.

SPAIN.

Railway Construction and Working.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 18th August notifies that the Dirección General de Obras Públicas, (Ministerio de Fomento), Madrid, invite tenders for the concession for the construction and working of a railway (secondary) from Medina de Rioseco to Villada. The cost of construction is placed at 4,969,000 pesetas (about 180,000*l.*); the interest on which will be guaranteed by the State at the rate of 5 per cent. The deposit to qualify tenders is placed at 49,690 pesetas (about 1,800*l.*). Tenders will be opened at the above-mentioned Dirección at midday on 20th October. An application in respect of this concession has already been submitted by Don Manuel Bellido. *Local representation is necessary.*

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

Harbour Works.

With reference to the notice on p. 152 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July, relative to harbour works at Castellon, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 13th August notifies that the date for the receipt of tenders has been postponed to 1 p.m. on 6th September, and that the adjudication will now take place at noon on 11th September.

ITALY.

Water Pipes.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 19th August contains a notice, issued by the communal authorities of Santa Margherita Belice, inviting tenders for the carrying out of the necessary work for bringing water from the Garra Inferiore springs to the district of Santa Margherita Belice. The upset price is placed at 180,686 lire (about 7,200*l.*), and the competition will turn on the percentage of reduction offered thereon. To qualify any tender a provisional deposit of 7,500 lire (300*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the accepted contract price. Tenders should be addressed to Il Signor Sindaco, Santa Margherita Belice, by whom they will be opened at 10 a.m. on 30th September.

The "Gazzetta" of 20th August announces that tenders are invited for the execution of the necessary work for bringing water from the Biancolana, Acquaviva, Santa Lucia and Olmaia springs to the district of Follonica, in the commune of Massa Marittima. The upset price is placed at 153,000 lire (6,120*l.*), and the competition will be decided on the percentage of reduction offered thereon. To qualify any tender a provisional deposit of 5,000 lire (200*l.*) will be necessary, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the accepted contract price. Tenders enclosed in sealed envelopes bearing the inscription "Offerta per appalto acquedotto di Follonica," must be addressed to Il Signor Sindaco, Massa Marittima, by whom they will be opened at 10 a.m. on 14th September.

Irrigation and Dam Works.

The same issue of the "Gazzetta" publishes a notice, issued by the Ministry of Public Works, inviting tenders for the carrying out of comprehensive works for improving the river Coghinas. This will include the building of dams, and irrigation works on the adjoining land from Castel Doria to the mouth of the river, as well as the construction of weirs, bridges, &c. The upset price is placed at 1,375,845 lire (about 55,000*l.*), and the competition will turn on the percentage of reduction offered thereon. To qualify any tender a provisional deposit of 50,000 lire (2,000*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the accepted contract price. Tenders in sealed envelopes, bearing the super-

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

scription "Offerta per Asta," should be addressed either to the Segretariato Generale, Ministero dei lavori Pubblici (Servizio Contratti), Rome, or to the Prefettura di Sassari, Sassari, where they will be opened simultaneously at 10 a.m. on 22nd September. Contractors will be obliged to furnish certificates of competency to the above-mentioned Ministry by 10th September.

The "Gazzetta," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Harbour Works; Quay Construction, &c.

The "Gazzetta" of 24th August publishes a notice inviting tenders for the erection of breakwaters in connection with the construction of the South Mole and of the docks near Marola (Spezia), and for extending the Cadimare breakwater. The upset price is placed at 700,000 lire (28,000*l.*), and a deposit of 70,000 lire (2,800*l.*) will be required to qualify any tender. Tenders should be addressed to the Direzione Autonoma del Genio Militare per la R. Marina, Piazza Regina Margherita No. 1, Spezia, where they will be opened at 10 a.m. on 13th September. Contractors will be required to lodge certificates of competency not later than 10 a.m. on 10th September. The "Gazzetta," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The ultimate award in respect of the foregoing contracts will, no doubt, involve the purchase of a quantity of material which may have to be obtained out of Italy.

Armoured Ships, Engine Plants, &c.

The "Sole" (Milan) of 20th August contains an article to the effect that in consequence of the large amount and urgency of the work which the Admiralty have in hand, and of the inability of the State shipbuilding yards to cope with it, the Italian Minister of Marine is preparing to submit to the Legislature a report containing proposals to put out a large quantity of work to private contract. The plan will be to divide the work into two sections, one for the construction of large battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, together with their engine plants, &c., and the other for the supply of floating material and the like, required for local use at the various naval ports and arsenals. The above will include two large battleships with engine plant; engine plant for another battleship to be built at Spezia; various other engine plants; a new dock for submarines; twelve complete torpedo boat destroyers; and fifty torpedo boats for coast defence. It

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

is anticipated that the first section above referred to will be dealt with under private contract, whilst the material coming under the second category will be put out to public tender.

Linoleum.

According to the "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 25th August, the Italian State Railways invite tenders for the supply of (1) 11,500 lineal metres (about 12,500 yards) of cork carpets, and (2) 10,000 lineal metres (10,900 yards) of olive green linoleum. Tenders, which will be opened on 19th September in the case of (1), and on 2nd October in the case of (2), should be addressed to the Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie dello State, Rome. The "Moniteur" adds that the above contracts are open to international competition. *Local representation is understood to be essential when tendering for Italian Government contracts.*

ITALY (SICILY).

Hydro-electric Plant.

H.M. Consul at Palermo (Mr. R. S. Macbean, M.V.O.) reports that two hydro-electric stations are in course of construction on the Cassibile, to the south of Syracuse, and on the Alcantara, near Taormina. It is intended to link the two plants and to supply power by electric transmission wire to the whole of the east coast of Sicily, from Messina to Syracuse and eventually to Ragusa. The length of this line will be about 220 kiloms., and for the present it will be fed from the central stations of Cassibile and Alcantara. The requirements of the region are estimated at about 10,000 h.p., viz:—Catania, 5,000; Messina, 3,000; Syracuse, 1,500; and Taormina, 500.

A further project is on foot for the establishment of an electric power station on the river Simato, capable of producing 10,000 h.p. It is calculated that the hydrologic conditions of Sicily would permit of the erection of hydraulic stations over the island capable of generating about 50,000 h.p. and it is thought that it would be possible to link such stations together, so as to embrace the whole island, with the principal stations at Palermo, Messina, Catania and Syracuse.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hydraulic Warehouse Cranes.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 29th August notifies that the Administration of Customs Warehouses at Trieste invite tenders for the supply and fixing of eleven hydraulic warehouse cranes (*Portalkranen*). Tenders, which must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. of the estimate submitted, will be opened on 27th September at the k.k. Lagerhausverwaltung, Trieste, where copies of the plans and specifications governing the contract may be seen.

Openings for British Trade.

SERVIA.

Electrical Mining Installation.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of 26th August notifies that the Servian State Railways invite tenders for the supply of the following electrical material required in connection with the new mining installation at Segne:—One apparatus for extracting coal; two centrifugal pumps, each to pump 2,000 litres a minute; one centrifugal pump, to pump 500 litres a minute; four electric conductors; five sets of signalling apparatus. A deposit of 8,000 dinars (320*l.*) will be required to qualify any tender. Tenders will be opened on 14th September at the Direction des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Serbe, Belgrade, at which address the specifications relating to the above may be seen.

It is to be noted that it is necessary for tenderers to have a responsible agent in Servia.

ROUMANIA.

Mining Machinery.

H.M. Consul at Bucharest (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports the announcement in the "Revue de Pétrole" of 8th August that M. G. Mornand has been granted a concession for mining iron and copper, during a period of 75 years, on the State lands situated at Ceanurli-de-Sus (Province of Tulcea), over a surface of 600 hectares (about 1,500 acres).

TURKEY.

Railway Construction and Plant.

According to the "Levant Herald" of 27th August, an Imperial Iradé authorises the Ministry of Public Works to sign a concession for a railway in Anatolia. The scheme is to connect Sivas, Van, Yumurtalik, Diarbekir, Suleimania and Mosul. The company applying for the concession do not ask for kilometric guarantees, but for rights to exploit the mines extending over a zone of ten kilometres on either side of the line along its whole length.

This project was substantially approved by the Chamber, on the condition that if, within the period of sixteen months, another proposal should be made offering more advantageous terms, the latter should have the preference.

Telephone Installation and Working.

The "Handelsberichten" (The Hague) of 19th August announces, on the authority of the Netherlands Representative in Constantinople, that the Turkish Legislature invite tenders for the installation and working of a telephone system in Constantinople and the vicinity. Tenders for the concession may be addressed to the Turkish Minister of Finances, Constantinople, up to 14th October.

In the case of Turkish Government contracts it is understood that a competent agent on the spot is practically essential.

Openings for British Trade.

MEXICO.

Railway Material.

H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W. Stringer) has forwarded an extract from the "Mexican Herald" of 9th August, from which it appears that the Mexican North-Western Railway intend beginning railway construction in the State of Chihuahua in the coming autumn. Some 150 miles of line may, says the "Herald," be constructed.

See also notice on p. 479.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Holms) reports that the interests of Señor Don Manuel Cuesta Gallardo and the Compañia de Tranvias, Luz y Fuerza de Guadalajara, Sociedad Anonima, (Tramways, Light and Power Company of Guadalajara, Limited) have now been merged, and that a well-known Berlin firm have contracted to advance 7,500,000 dollars (750,000*l.*) for the construction of works and the erection of machinery for the production of hydro-electric power on the Santiago River. In addition to the power scheme, 300,000 hectares (about 750,000 acres) of land will be drained and irrigated, and, under the Irrigation Law, the Mexican Government will pay the irrigating company the sum of 25 dollars for each hectare (1*l.* per acre) irrigated by them.

Guadalajara is already supplied with over 10,000 h.p. of electrical energy by the old company, but the new company is installing turbines to give an additional 8,400 h.p., which will be largely used by the mines in the Hostotipaquillo district of the State. It is possible that electric power may even be transmitted from the generating stations to Aguascalientes in the State of that name, where there exist important industries requiring power.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be of interest to note that the United States Consul at Guadalajara writes to his Government on the same subject, as follows, *apropos* of the regulation requiring all wires in Guadalajara to be placed underground:—

"The placing underground of all wires in this city will be accomplished by the union of two strong local corporations: La Compañia de Tranvias, Luz y Fuerza de Guadalajara, with La Empresa Irrigadora y de Producción Electrica de Guadalajara. The former corporation has now a monopoly of the electric power and lighting of this city, and the latter corporation has valuable concessions from the State of Jalisco and the Government of Mexico, through which it controls rights to irrigate a large tract of land in this State and immense water-power in near-by rivers, and also to enter Guadalajara with its wires to compete with the former in selling light and power in the city. This will prevent a possibly dangerous competition and will certainly result in benefit to

Openings for British Trade.

Guadalajara, although prices will probably be kept up to the present standard. . . .

"Offers of materials for the conduits and for the trolley underground addressed to either of the above companies will no doubt receive consideration, and may result in business." (See also under "British Trade Abroad," p. 467).

VENEZUELA.

Plant and Materials for Chilled Meat Industry; Breeding Cattle. See notice on p. 486.

Materials for Wharf Construction, &c. See notice on p. 479.

BRAZIL.

Railway Material.

The "Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro) of 10th August publishes a decree authorising the Leopoldina Railway Company, Limited, to extend the north section of their line from Jockey-Club station to the docks at Rio de Janeiro, and also to construct a railway from Capivary, or other suitable point, to the harbour of Cabo Frio.

The "Diario" contains also a decree approving the plans and estimate of 8,278,274 milreis (about 517,000*l.*) for the construction of the section of line from Rio Negro to the port of União. The application in connection with the above has been submitted by the Companhia Estrada de Ferro São Paulo, Rio Grande.

Harbour Works: Quay Construction, &c.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains a decree approving the plans and estimate of 6,079,488 milreis (about 380,000*l.*), submitted by the Companhia Docas de Santos, for quay and warehouse, &c. construction in the port of Santos.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Metal Work for Drawbridge.

With reference to the notice on p. 60 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th July relative to the construction of a drawbridge over the river Salado, the "Boletin Oficial" of 3rd August notifies that tenders for the metal section of this bridge are invited by the Ministerio de Obras Públicas (Dirección General de Contabilidad), Buenos Aires, and that they will be opened at 3 p.m. on 25th October.

Postal Pillar Boxes.

The "Boletin" of 4th August contains a notice, issued by the Dirección General de Correos y Telegrafos, inviting tenders for the supply of 200 postal pillar boxes. Specifications and other information referring to the above may be procured from the above-mentioned Dirección (Oficina Interventora de Compras), Moreno, 483, Buenos Aires, where tenders will be opened at 1 p.m. on 27th September.

Openings for British Trade.

URUGUAY.

Railway Material; Harbour Works; Tugboats and Lighters.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 20th July publishes a decree, dated 12th July, authorising the executive authorities to enter into an agreement with the Pan-American Trans-Continental Railway (1) for the construction and working of a railway in the interior of Uruguay from La Colonia to San Luis, and (2) for the carrying out of extensive works in La Colonia harbour. As regards (2), a sum of not less than 220,000*l.* is to be allocated to the construction of wharves, warehouses, roads, &c., and a sum of 30,000*l.* to the provision of steam tugboats and lighters.

Plans for the construction of the railway and in connection with La Colonia harbour works must be submitted within twelve months. After the approval of the plans, the first section of the line, from La Colonia to Trinidad, must be completed in two years, and the second section, from Trinidad to San Luis, in four years. Three years are allowed for the completion of the harbour works.

The "Diario," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PARAGUAY.

Khaki Trousers.

The "Diario Oficial" (Asuncion) of 4th July publishes the terms of a resolution authorising the Intendencia de Guerra to procure a supply of khaki trousers for the use of the national troops. No statement is contained in the "Diario" as to the quantity required.

CHINA.

Salt Herrings, Sleepers, Cement, &c.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai (Mr. J. B. Jackson) states in a recent report to the Canadian Government that a good demand exists in China for salt herrings, flour, oatmeal in packages, cement, railway sleepers and telegraph poles. There is an excellent opening for a good quality of Portland cement, as a very large quantity is required at the present time, and the consumption is increasing by leaps and bounds. In order to get on the market, it would be necessary, says Mr. Jackson, for intending shippers to send a trial shipment, so that the cement can be laid before the construction engineers and tested.

Tools.

In the course of a statement, extracted from a report by the Austrian Consul at Shanghai, the "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 26th August refers to the increasing demand in China for the better class of foreign-made tools. It appears, from this report, that only a short time ago a firm in Hongkong placed a large order for American hand-saws.

EXHIBITIONS.

MEXICO.

Sample Room at Guadalajara.

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Holms) states that samples of British manufactures sent to the Vice-Consulate will be placed on exhibition there. It would be well, says Mr. Holms, to state prices c.i.f. Tampico or Manzanillo; if this is impossible, then f.o.b. a British port. The latter form of quotation is not generally understood by merchants at Guadalajara, who have neither the time nor the necessary knowledge to ascertain over-sea freight rates.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Fine Arts International Exhibition.

H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports that an international exhibition of painting, sculpture, architecture, jewellery, &c., will be held at that city, under the auspices of the Municipal Authorities, in connection with the centennial celebrations in 1910. The offices of the exhibition are at 327, Calle Cangallo, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

South Africa.—H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland) reports that there is an increasing tendency on the part of South African Administrations, mining firms, &c., to confine their orders as far as possible to local firms. The gradual extension of this policy, says Mr. Holland, increases the importance of British firms being locally represented.

* * * *

Mexico.—With reference to the notice on p. 464, the following suggestions as to the best manner of introducing hydraulic machinery into the Mexican market have been reported to his Government by the United States Consul at Saltillo:—

The best method of reaching prospective purchasers of steam, electric, and hydraulic machinery and apparatus is by the maintenance of a representative in Mexico who will travel from place to place. By careful reading of the press and from other sources of information a representative would learn of a sufficient number of new enterprises in Mexico to keep him busy looking after them. If the home firm should consider the expense of maintaining such a representative too great, it might join with one or two other firms which have allied lines, so that the expenses of the joint representative could be divided. One good contract received will pay the expenses of a competent representative for a long time, and one installation satisfactorily completed will be a good advertisement for another.

British Trade Abroad.

Very many foreign firms maintain agencies in the City of Mexico, and the advertisements of these representatives appear constantly in the Mexican newspapers.

* * * *

Brazil.—The following information is from the report by the Secretary to H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. M. Cheetham) on the trade of Brazil in 1908, which will shortly be issued :—

It is necessary to insist most strongly on the advisability of furnishing catalogues in Portuguese. Dimensions must be expressed according to the metric system. Prices may be given in pounds sterling, but when fractions of 1*l.* are quoted it would be well to express them as decimals of 1*l.* Shillings and pence are not readily understood, and this difficulty often causes catalogues to be consigned to the waste-paper basket. As an alternative, prices might be given in milreis gold (1 milreis gold = 2*s.* 3*d.*).

A good knowledge of Portuguese by the representatives of British firms would be invaluable, but where this is not possible a competent interpreter should be secured. Such a man would not be cheap; he would probably ask at least 1*l.* per day, and travelling and hotel expenses when absent from home. In the case of machinery, it is most advisable that the traveller should be an engineer, or that he should have a practical knowledge of its working, as it often happens that he is introduced to the foreman or manager, and requires to be able to discuss the goods in a technical manner with men who know the business.

In view of the possibility of a Parcels Post Convention with Brazil at an early date, it is most advisable for large retail dealers in goods which are adapted to transport by parcels post, *e.g.*, stores of all kinds, millinery, hats, boots, groceries, foods, &c., to have their catalogues translated into Portuguese in the manner above described. These lists should be sent to Rio de Janeiro and other ports in Brazil where the parcels post may be established, for distribution by a capable agent.

A brisk direct trade is already carried on by such Paris firms as the "Louvre," "Printemps," "Bon Marché," in articles transportable by parcels post, the catalogues of these establishments being distributed from house to house. The trade has, however, hitherto been under the disadvantage of having to pass through Lisbon by the Portuguese parcels post, the only agreement of this kind hitherto concluded with Brazil: a convention with France has now been signed by the Brazilian Government, and a large increase of the French trade may be anticipated. Parcels Post Conventions are also in view between Brazil and the other principal European countries, as well as the United States, and advantage will certainly be taken of the new facilities offered.

TRADE OF GAMBIA IN 1908.

The following information regarding the trade of the Colony of Gambia in 1908, as compared with the previous year, has been furnished by the Board of Trade Correspondent at Bathurst (Mr. T. E. Peirce):—

—		Quantity.		Value.	
		1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Imports—				£	£
Cotton goods	pkgs.	3,449	3,526	82,023	68,871
Tobacco	lbs.	294,664	185,260	8,249	5,937
Kola nuts	"	1,015,474	905,045	39,942	39,794
Spirits	galls.	25,175	27,334	4,872	5,247
Wine	"	18,514	20,065	2,156	2,002
Sugar	cwts.	5,181	5,490	4,655	4,838
Salt	tons	2,622	1,627	2,211	1,378
Gunpowder	barrels	236	259	502	648
Rice	cwts.	141,882	78,395	71,889	37,764
Exports—					
Ground nuts	tons	40,858	31,964	256,685	245,034
Rubber	lbs.	61,405	18,568	5,686	1,163
Palm kernels	tons	342	391	3,657	3,488
Wax	lbs.	53,408	73,469	2,325	3,036
Hides	No.	30,647	31,680	9,615	6,633

There was an increase in the imports of **sugar** into Gambia in 1908 as compared with 1907 of 309 cwts., representing an increase in value of 183*l.* This was due to a larger importation from France, nine-tenths of the total quantity imported coming from that country. The amount of British sugar imported was only 250 cwts. in 1908, as compared with 659 cwts. in 1907.

The consumption of **flour and bread** in Gambia has greatly increased during the last few years. The value of the flour imported during 1908 was 2,900*l.*, as compared with 2,300*l.* in 1904, and of bread 3,085*l.* in 1908 as against 964*l.* in 1904. The quality of the flour imported generally is open to question and the bread made from it is poor, partly, perhaps, on account of the primitive method adopted. There is an opening, says Mr. Peirce, for a small well-managed steam bakery, which might be worked in conjunction with some other industry requiring steam power.

There was a decrease of 13,152*l.* in the value of the **cotton goods** imported in 1908 as compared with 1907, the demand being smaller owing to the ground nut crop being less in quantity than in the previous year; there was also a heavy stock left on hand after the trade of 1907. British cotton goods still hold their own in the trade of the Colony, the importation from the United Kingdom in 1908 being about five-sixths of the value of the total importation.

Trade of Gambia in 1908.

The quantity of **rice** imported was 3,174 tons less than in 1907, representing a decrease in value of 34,125*l.* This fall is attributed to the successful harvest of native corn (koos), which forms the staple food of the natives.

The **rubber** trade of Gambia is rapidly decreasing, the export in 1908 being 42,837 lbs. less than in 1907, with a reduction in value of 4,523*l.* This decrease is due to the trade finding its way from the interior into the Casamance.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 290 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August respecting the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Acting British Consul at Sarajevo reports, regarding one of the functions of the Chamber, viz., the registration of trade marks, that the registration will be of a general character, and will entail legal protection conformably to the Austrian Trade Marks Act (*Markenschutzgesetz*) of 6th January, 1890, and the Trade Marks Supplementary Act of 30th July, 1895. These two statutes regulate the extent of the protection accorded.

The special regulations governing the registration of trade marks in Bosnia itself are fixed by the local Ordinance for the Protection of Trade Marks, &c., 20th June, 1880. This Ordinance will apply to the new state of things, the Chamber of Commerce assuming, in this respect, the functions which have hitherto devolved on the Landesregierung. Its main provisions are as follows:—

A person resident, and engaged in business or trade, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who wishes to secure the sole right to use a trade mark must deposit four specimens of the mark with the Chamber of Commerce at Sarajevo.

To simplify identification and reference, four stereotyped copies of the said trade mark may also be entrusted by the party concerned to the care of the Chamber of Commerce.

Moreover, to each of the four specimens above mentioned must be attached a notification of—(*a*) the current register number; (*b*) the date and hour of delivery; (*c*) the name on account of which the trade mark is registered; (*d*) a specification of the branch of commerce or industry, locality, and goods to which the trade mark relates.

The said notification must be duly signed and bear the official seal.

The fee for registration is 10 crowns (8 shillings).

Registration of Trade Marks in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It may be noted, however, that British subjects will enjoy the same security and protection in respect of their trade marks in Bosnia-Herzegovina by depositing them at Vienna or with the International Bureau at Berne of the Union for the Registration of Trade Marks, to which Austria-Hungary gave her adhesion on 1st January, 1909.

RAILWAYS IN BRAZIL.

H.M. Legation in Brazil reports that at the end of the year 1908 that country possessed 18,628 kiloms. (about 11,570 miles) of railway open. Over 8,000 kiloms. (nearly 5,000 miles) of this extent of line are the property of the Federal Government, 4,000 kiloms. have been constructed under the terms of various concessions, generally for 60 years, and will eventually revert to the Federal Government, while the remaining 6,000 kiloms. represent railways owned by the States of the Union. Over 1,000 kiloms. of line were opened to traffic in 1908, a record of inauguration in Brazil. Most of the larger systems have been formed by the amalgamation of a number of smaller lines, and include varieties of ownership and tenure. The large systems tend to increase and become important corporations; they are, as a rule, centred in one State (the Federal Government having only lately introduced a constructive policy of inter-connections), and they follow each other along the Atlantic coast from north to south, the lines running roughly east and west and converging at a particular port.

Railway administration and construction are in the hands of the Federal Ministry of Communications and Public Works. Two special departments of this Ministry were until very recently concerned with railways, one for general control, or "fiscalization," each line having its inspector or "fiscal," and the other for surveys and construction. The second of these departments was abolished at the end of last year for the sake of economy. Railway development is now proceeding on plans carefully thought out at headquarters, and this method offers great advantage over the old system of local construction and isolated lines. The general scheme is Government ownership, either Federal or State, and control of rates, combined with leases to private companies without guarantee of interest.

The Federal policy is thus to own, but not administer; to encourage Brazilian companies both to contract to construct lines on behalf of the Union, and to lease them from the Union subsequently. Foreign help is to be limited as much as possible to the supply of capital.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Denunciation of the Commercial Agreement of 19th November, 1907.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that on the 7th August last the Government of the United States of America, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of the new Tariff Act, formally notified H.M. Government of their intention to terminate the Commercial Agreement between this country and the United States, signed on the 19th November, 1907*. The Agreement will consequently cease to be operative on the 7th February, 1910.

BRITISH INDIA.

Regulations respecting Admission of Commercial Travellers' Samples.

The Board of Trade have received, through the India Office, a copy of a Resolution (Customs Circular No. 4 of 1909), dated 4th August last, stating that for the purpose of facilitating the clearance through the Customs Department of articles liable to duty serving as patterns or samples imported by commercial travellers from the United Kingdom into British India, such articles will be admitted free of duty, subject to the observance of certain prescribed regulations.

These Regulations prescribe, *inter alia*, that on the production by a commercial traveller of a list or declaration containing a full description of every sample brought by him, officially attested by the Customs Authorities in the United Kingdom, examination of the samples may be limited to ascertaining that they are fully enumerated in the list produced.

This list is to be utilised in assessing the duty chargeable on samples. A deposit of the duty is required before delivery of the samples, or alternatively a bond (with sufficient security) for the amount thereof may be accepted instead of a cash deposit.

If the commercial traveller is unprovided with the list referred to, he may be required to produce before the Collector of Customs a certificate or letter of identity from his principals, or otherwise satisfy the Collector of his eligibility for the concession. If the Collector is satisfied on this point, a list will be compiled by the commercial traveller giving a full description of every sample sufficient for identification and assessment of the duty chargeable thereon.

To obtain a refund of the duty originally deposited, the commercial traveller is required to produce with his samples the list thereof, signed by the officers at the port of arrival—provided that the time allowed for production (viz., 12 months) has not been

* *See* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th December, 1907, p. 608.

exceeded, and the Customs Officers are satisfied that the goods as produced are identical with those enumerated on the list.

All samples of no commercial value are entitled to free entry.

Patterns and samples of dutiable articles may be produced to the Customs Officers at any port in British India for examination prior to exportation. Non-dutiable samples are not required to be produced on shipment.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Regulations under the Pure Food Act.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 223 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 29th July last, relating to the "Pure Food Act" which is in force in New South Wales, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of the "Supplement to the Government Gazette of New South Wales" for 15th July, 1909, containing the Regulations which have been made under the above-mentioned Act, and which provide that:—

Certain forms of guarantee shall be used.

Every package containing a food or drug mixed with a colouring or flavouring substance which is foreign to such food or drug shall be labelled in the manner prescribed.

A statement or label as prescribed must be attached to packages containing food mixed with a preservative substance. Not more than one kind of preservative may be added to any one kind of food, or to any mixture of two or more kinds of food. This regulation is not to apply to the addition of common salt, sugar, spices, wood-smoke, vinegar and acetic acid.

No kind of food shall contain arsenic in any greater proportion than one one-hundred-and-fiftieth part of a grain, calculated as arsenious oxide, to the pint or to the pound.

The statement of true measure or volume required to be attached to every package of food shall be expressed in pounds, ounces, &c., in the case of every package of solid food which contains less than 14 lbs. weight, and in quarts or pints, ounces, &c., in the case of every package of liquid food which contains a less quantity than one gallon.

Specific regulations are provided for the following articles:—Sugar and glucose, honey, fruit and fruit products, jam, jelly and jelly crystals, confectionery, dietetic essences, spices and condiments, tea, coffee, cocoa, meals, vinegar, cream of tartar, baking powder, edible oils and fats, castor oil for human consumption, sauces, pickles, malt, infants' food, meat and meat products, minced and sausage meat, meat extract, potable water, aerated waters, cordials and syrups, artificial cordials and syrups, summer (temperance or "soft") drinks, lime juice and spirits.

The regulations which are to come into force on 1st January, 1910 (with the exception of those relating to the forms of guarantee, and to spirits, which operate from 15th July, 1909), may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BERMUDA.

Revised Customs Tariff.

A copy of the "Customs Tariff Act, 1908" (No. 29 of 1908) has been received providing for the imposition of Customs duties on goods imported into the Bermuda Islands.

The Act, which came into force on 1st January last, is to expire on 31st December, 1909. The following is a complete list of the changes in duty effected by the Act, which in other respects maintains the duties previously in force :—

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.	
	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Bulbs of the lilium longiflorum and Harrisii type	10*s.* per 1,000	10*l.* per 1,000
Cigars	2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. and 10 % *ad val.*	15*s.* per 1000, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. at the option of the importer, and 10 % *ad val.*
Animal manures when in their natural condition and not mixed with other substances	5 % *ad val.*	10 % *ad val.*
Agricultural chemicals, viz., phosphates of all kinds, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit, sulphate of ammonia, when not mixed either together or with other substances		
Beans		
Beef, salted		
Bran		
Butter		
Oleomargarine, margarine and their compounds		
Cheese		
Corn		
Cornmeal		
Fertilisers		
Fish (dry, salted or pickled) ...		
Flour		
Hay		
Oats (for fodder)		
Peas		
Petroleum and its products, crude or refined		
Pork (salted)		
Rice		
Straw		
Sugar		
Bells for churches or schools ...	10 % *ad val.*	Free
Organs for churches or schools ...		

The new Tariff also provides that a landing tax of 3*d.* shall be levied on every cask or other package landed in the Islands, and containing alcohol, arrack, brandy, cordials, gin, peppermint water, rum, shrub, or whisky in bulk to the extent of not less than two gallons. Previously a landing tax of 3*d.* was charged on every cask or other package containing such goods to the extent of not less than ten gallons. This tax is not subject to refund as import duty.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Sugar.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 16th August contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on sugar. This Tariff was to come into force on the 16th August, and is to remain in operation for a period of one and a half months (*i.e.*, until the 30th September, 1909) or until denunciation :—

Kinds of Sugar.	Valuation per 100 kilogrammes.*
Crystallised or moist, in single or double bags (gross weight)—	*Millièmes.*†
Of Russian origin	1,295
Of any other origin	1,295
Powdered or centrifugal, of any origin, in single or double bags (gross weight)	1,340
Crushed, of any origin, in double or single bags (gross weight)	1,370
Cubes, of any origin, in boxes (net weight)	1,400
Loaf sugar, of any origin, in boxes (net weight)	1,470
Red Java sugar in single bags (gross weight)	1,180

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent.
† 1,000 millièmes = £E1 = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

SWITZERLAND.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the application of the Customs Tariff of Switzerland have recently been issued by the Swiss Customs Department :—

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Frs. cts. *Per* 100 *kilogs.*
Rubber balls for motor hooters ... ... *Note.*—This modifies a decision reported in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th May, under which rubber balls for motor hooters were held dutiable under No. 517 of the Tariff at the rate of 1 fr. per 100 kilogs.	529	25 00
Trellis work of iron wire covered with clay... *Note.*—This decision will take effect on the 1st October, 1909.	785*a*	10 00
Waterclosets of cast iron, even with parts of copper or brass, with or without pan of china or common or fine stoneware, with or without wooden seat	894*c* to 898*b*	Various rates according to weight.
Kaloklith mastic ; solution of rubber, mastic for boots and shoes (*Risscement, Sohlenauflegcement*, &c.)	1,112	5 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—*continued.*

Yarns of flax, hemp, jute, ramie, &c., made up for retail sale.—The N.B. to Tariff No. 404 is completed as follows :—

> Are to be considered as made up for retail sale all yarns of flax, &c., of two or more strands, in skeins weighing 200 grammes or less, with or without sub-divisions, as also those in larger skeins with sub-divisions weighing 200 grammes or less, whether the dividing thread be knotted on each lea (*échevette*) or whether it be continuous, passing simply between the leas.

Customs Treatment of the Packing of Imported Merchandise.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a Decree of the Swiss Government, dated the 13th August, respecting the Customs treatment of the packing of merchandise imported into Switzerland. A translation of this Decree is subjoined :—

Article 1.—Packing commonly used in commerce for the transport of imported goods is treated as tare and is subject, in accordance with Article 8 of the Customs Tariff Law of the 10th October, 1902, to the same rate of duty as the goods which it contains.

Article 2.—On the other hand, packing of all kinds is liable to pay duty separately, according to its nature and condition, if it appears clearly from the circumstances of the case that it is the importer's intention to evade payment of the import duty on the packing.

Article 3.—The present Decree comes into operation at once.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Importation of Paints and Fillers containing Lead.

An Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Ordinance has been issued providing that paints and fillers containing lead shall not be admitted to importation into Austria-Hungary unless the fact that they contain lead is clearly and conspicuously marked on the receptacles.

This restriction applies particularly to the following products :—Lead ashes (Tariff No. 597*i*) ; litharge, ground, yellow and red lead (Tariff No. 597*l*) ; white lead (Tariff No. 602*d*) ; sulphate of lead (Tariff No. 602*e*) ; lead colours ground in or mixed with varnishes (Tariff Nos. 624 and 626).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Date of Expiration of the Reciprocity Agreements between the United States and certain Countries.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th August respecting the forthcoming termination of the Reciprocity Agreements which the United States of America concluded with France, Germany and the Netherlands under Section 3 of the Tariff Act of the 24th July, 1897, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Reciprocity Agreements with Switzerland and Bulgaria will expire on the 31st October next, and those with Italy, Spain, and Portugal on the 7th August, 1910.

BRAZIL.

Fees payable for the Handling and Warehousing of Goods at Para.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of the tariff of fees chargeable for the handling and warehousing of goods at the port of Para, and also the fees payable by vessels laying to at the pontoons and piers at that port.

This tariff may be inspected by British traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

VENEZUELA.

Importation of Matches prohibited.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Decree of the Venezuelan Government, dated the 9th January, 1908, which abolished the match monopoly held by the "Fábrica Nacional de Fósforos," has been annulled by the Venezuelan Court of Cassation. In consequence, the Government have issued a Decree, dated the 20th July, 1909, prohibiting the importation into Venezuela of all kinds of matches, except starlights or Bengal lights. The Decree was to take effect 40 days after promulgation as regards importations from Europe.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

FRANCE.

New SS. Service between St. Malo and Liverpool.

H.M. Vice-Consul at St. Malo (The Hon. E. Henniker Major) reports that a direct weekly steamer service is to be established between that port and Liverpool, beginning on 4th September.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Report on Transportation by Water.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Part I. of a Report, by the United States Commissioner of Corporations, on transportation by water in the United States. This part deals with the general conditions of transportation by water, *e.g.*, with the physical character of coastwise and inland waterways, with the types of vessels employed, and with financial and legal conditions.

The Report may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall, Street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CENTRAL AMERICA.

New SS. Service between New Orleans and Central American Ports.

With reference to the notice on p. 173 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd July relative to a steamship service established by the United Fruit Company between New Orleans and Colon, it is to be noted that the Acting Consul-General at New Orleans (Mr. H. C. Ricardo) points out that the service is not altogether new between New Orleans and Colon, as there has been for a year past a direct passenger service between these ports. The actual new service, which was inaugurated on 3rd August, is one to Bocas del Toro, *viâ* Belize, Puerto Barrios, and Port Limon, and is in addition to the already existing service direct to Colon. Three of the ships are to leave on Tuesdays for the coasting trip to Bocas, and the other three on Saturdays to Colon.

MEXICO.

The following information has been received from the British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Holms):—

Railway Rates to Guadalajara from Manzanillo and from Tampico.

This year Guadalajara has been connected by rail with Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast. Formerly, the bulk of her foreign imports reached Guadalajara from the Atlantic port of Tampico, distant about 720 miles. The latter route lies over main roads where, owing to local congestion of traffic, goods are liable to be seriously delayed in transmission. The line to Manzanillo, on the other hand, is peculiarly and firstly for the service of Guadalajara; delay, therefore, will scarcely be likely to cause shippers any anxiety. As regards cost, the Man-

Shipping and Transport.

MEXICO—*continued.*

zanillo-Guadalajara route will be incomparably cheaper than the Tampico-Guadalajara line. The following table shows the comparative rates on both of these railways:—

Freight Classification.	Manzanillo to Guadalajara.	Tampico to Guadalajara.	Difference in favour of Manzanillo Route.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
First	24·60	58·14	33·54
Second	23·63	55·48	31·85
Third	22·68	52·86	30·18
Fourth	21·74	49·01	27·27
Fifth	20·78	44·50	23·72
Sixth	19·82	38·99	19·17
Seventh	18·86	36·15	17·29
Eighth	17·90	33·47	15·57
Ninth...	16·95	30·82	13·87
Tenth...	15·97	28·66	12·69
Eleventh	15·01	25·93	10·92
Twelfth	14·05	22·59	8·54

1 Peso = 2*s.* 0½*d.*

It may be noted that goods in car-load lots (20 metric tons) usually come under classes 9 to 12 of the table.

Progress of Southern Pacific Railway.

Work on the Southern Pacific Railway is being energetically carried on, but it is not expected that Guadalajara will be connected with Mazatlan and the United States within two years, since the great "barranca" on the San Cristobal River offers serious engineering problems for solution before it can be passed. At the time of writing (30th June), the Southern Pacific line had been completed from Nogales in Arizona to Santiago Ixcuintla and from Guadalajara to Tequila.

VENEZUELA.

New Coastal SS. Services.

H.M. Minister at Caracas reports that contracts have been made between the Venezuelan Minister of the Interior and private persons for:—(1) the establishment of a coastal steamship service between the ports of Caño Colorado and Cristóbal Colón, (2) the establishment of a service between the ports of Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo. The concession is for a period of fifteen years in the case of (1) and of five years in the case of (2). In the case of (1) the contractor may import free of duty materials for any wharves and deposit stores he may construct.

Abolition of Light Dues at La Vela.

H.M. Minister has forwarded a copy and translation of a decree, dated 20th July, by the President of Venezuela abolishing the light dues hitherto charged at the port of La Vela.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Enquiry under Boiler Explosions Act.

A formal investigation was held in the County Buildings, Glasgow, on 11th and 12th August, into the circumstances attending the bursting of a crane boiler that occurred on 28th December, 1908, at Kingston Dock, Glasgow. The Commissioners found that the explosion was due to the wasting of the plate in the uptake tube of the boiler where it was exposed to very severe heat and work. The owners' superintending engineer and the insurance company's inspector were each ordered to pay 20*l.* costs.

TRANSVAAL.

Withdrawal of Limitation in Government Contracts for Steelwork to Steel of British Manufacture.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. R. Sothern Holland) reports that, on the representation of the Johannesburg Chamber of Trade, the Transvaal Minister for Public Works has consented to withdraw the limitation in Government contracts for steelwork that the steel is to be of British manufacture, and to specify only that the steelwork shall be on the lines of British standard specifications.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Tin Exports.

The "Selangor Government Gazette" of 16th July publishes the following statement of the weight of block tin and tin ore (tin exported in the form of ore having been taken at 70 per cent. of the gross weight of the ore) exported from the Federated Malay States during the first six months of each of the years 1908 and 1909:—

State.	January—June, 1908.			January—June, 1909.		
	Tin.	Tin contained in Tin Ore.	Total.	Tin.	Tin contained in Tin Ore.	Total.
	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.
Perak	3[illegible]3	195,529	227,762	51,966	163,272	215,238
Selangor	17,005	119,405	136,410	20,498	105,752	126,250
Negri Sembilan ...	11,127	21,713	32,840	4,119	19,420	23,539
Pahang	6,880	10,192	17,072	5,514	14,670	20,184
Total	67,245	346,839	414,084	82,097	303,114	385,211

NOTE.—Pikul = 133⅓ lbs.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

RUSSIA (TRANS-CASPIAN TERRITORY).

Working of Sulphur Deposits.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 5th August states that a company, styled the Trans-Caspian Sulphur Company, has purchased the right of working the sulphur deposits situated on Government land at Kyrk-Chulba in the Ashkabad District. These deposits are stated to be easy of access, and the ore is said to contain a percentage of from 58 to 60 per cent. of sulphur.

NETHERLANDS.

Coal Production in Limburg.

The Acting British Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. R. C. Michell) reports that the production of coal at the Netherlands State mines in Limburg, which were opened some two years ago, amounted in 1908 to 78,693 tons. The coal produced is of medium quality, inferior to English and German coal.

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended 28th August, 1909, were as follows:—

Wheat	38*s.*	5*d.*
Barley	24*s.*	7*d.*
Oats	19*s.*	4*d.*

For further particulars see p. 488.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 489, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 28th August, 1909, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1908.

NATAL.

Grading of Kaffir Corn.

The "Natal Government Gazette" of 3rd August announces that, with effect from 29th July last, South African kaffir corn for export will be graded at the port in the same manner as South African maize. One halfpenny per bag will be charged to cover this service. The grades are—red, white, black, and mixed (fair average quality).

Agriculture.

RUSSIA.

Grain Crop prospects in South Russia.

With reference to the notice on p. 393 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August relative to the grain crop prospects in South Russia, the Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. C. A. Goodwin) has forwarded the following statement, summarised from the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 26th July (8th August), showing the average condition of the crops in the Odessa Consular district :—

Bessarabia.—Winter wheat, spring wheat and rye satisfactory; barley and oats good; maize affected by drought.

Taurida.—Winter wheat, spring wheat, and rye satisfactory; barley and oats good.

Kherson.—Barley and oats good; other kinds satisfactory.

Ekaterinoslav.—All crops on the whole good.

Don Territory.—All crops on the whole good.

Tchernigov.—All crops, with but few exceptions, satisfactory; buckwheat unsatisfactory.

Poltava.—All crops on the whole fully satisfactory.

Kharkov and Kursk.—All crops on the whole good.

Voronezh.—On the whole all crops satisfactory.

It should be noted that while the above estimates represent the averages for the said provinces, the conditions in the various parts of the provinces often differ considerably.

FRANCE.

Silk Cocoon Crop.

H.MConsul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that the French silk cocoon crop of 1909 amounted to approximately 8,595,000 kilogs. (18,909,000 lbs.), as compared with 8,409,300 kilogs. (18,500,500 lbs.) in 1908. The yield of silk from the 1909 crop, at the rate of the previous year, viz., 1 lb. of raw silk from 12·63 lbs. of cocoons, would be 1,497,000 lbs., as against 1,465,000 lbs. in 1908.

ITALY.

Estimated Vintage.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that, according to the "Giornale Vinicolo Italiano," in the more important wine-producing districts of Italy the vintage this season is expected to be from 25 to 35 per cent. less than that of last year; in the Marches and Campania it is expected to be slightly less than, and in some places equal to, that of last year. On the whole, it is anticipated that the coming vintage will be equal to the normal of previous years, the last two vintages having been abundant ones. The quantity is estimated at 38,850,000 hectolitres (854,700,000 Imperial gallons). The quality is said to be good, if not excellent.

Agriculture.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hop Crop Prospects in Hungary.

H.M. Consul-General at Budapest (Mr. E. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.) reports that the first reliable data as to this year's hop crop in Hungary have been recently published. In Siebenbürger (Transylvania) it is expected that 30 per cent. of the crops will be good, 60 per cent. middling, and the remainder poor. On the Alföld, 35 per cent. of the crops is estimated as good, 60 per cent. middling and 5 per cent. weak. South of the Danube 16 per cent. is expected to be good and 70 per cent. middling; in North Hungary the crops appear on the whole to be satisfactory.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Agricultural Outlook.

H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports, under date of 29th July, that, owing to the small rainfall in Argentina during the past six months, there has been considerable shortage of pasture, especially in the southern parts of the province of Buenos Aires. This has made it necessary for stock owners to send large numbers of animals to the South of Cordoba and the Pampa.

At the instance of the Government, the Railway Companies operating in the dried-up districts have reduced their rates on stock by one half, and a proposal has been laid before Congress to authorise the expenditure of 1,000,000 dollars (paper) to pay freight on cattle forage and seed for the stock owners who have been affected.

Further, the shortness of the rainfall left the ground so hard that it was not possible to plough it at the usual time. Rain has fallen quite recently in most of the country, and ploughing has become again possible. The late first ploughing, and the poor condition of the animals, however, will make it impossible for the same amount of land to be prepared as last year; the difference is estimated at between 5 per cent. and 25 per cent. This may not, however, lessen the total output, which last year was considerably less per acre than the year before.

It is possible that, ultimately, grain growers may not suffer much, but stock owners have already lost many animals and may yet lose more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th August, 1909, was 28,734 (including 48 bales British West Indian, 494 bales British West African and 664 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-four weeks ended 26th August was 2,607,909 (including 5,997 bales British West Indian, 10,421 bales British West African, 5,755 bales British East African, and 326 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 26th August was 9,840 and during the thirty-four weeks, 237,049. For further details see p. 488.

NATAL.

Proposed Clearing House for Maize.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) reports that it is proposed to establish at Durban a clearing house for maize, to be controlled by the Government.

Maize, Bark and Wool Exports.

Mr. Agnew also reports that the Natal Department of Agriculture estimate that about 240,000 tons of maize will be available for export this season. It is anticipated that the exports of bark will be smaller, and of wool larger, than last year.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Cotton Exports.

The following statistics of cotton lint and cotton seed exported from Southern Nigeria during the first six months of 1909, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, have been extracted from the "Southern Nigeria Government Gazette" of 4th August:—

	January—June, 1908.			January—June, 1909.		
	No. of Bales.	Weight in Lbs.	Value.	No. of Bales.	Weight in Lbs.	Value.
			£			£
Cotton lint	4,001	1,565,261	37,078	8,513	3,387,071	64,595
Cotton seed (in bags) ...	39,461	4,116,965	4,458	58,776	6,566,314	6,885

Miscellaneous.

SIERRA LEONE.

Trade in 1908.

A special issue of the "Sierra Leone Royal Gazette" contains the Report of the Collector of Customs on the trade and shipping of Sierra Leone in 1908, from which the following figures, showing the value of the imports and exports (including specie) from and to the principal countries concerned, are taken:—

From and to—	Imports (Including Specie).				Exports. (Including Specie).			
	1907.		1908.		1907.		1908.	
	Value.	Percentage Proportion.	Value.	Percentage Proportion.	V lue.	Percentage Proportion.	Value.	Percentage Proportion.
	£		£		£		£	
United Kingdom ...	683,322	69·16	570,908	70·16	228,399	27·48	177,216	24·05
Germany	124,508	12·58	93,166	11·45	352,374	42·39	304,705	41·36
British West African Possessions ...	22,745	2·30	22,277	2·74	75,543	9·09	139,360	18·92
Foreign West African Possessions	68,635	6·95	65,655	8·07	156,264	18·80	108,537	14·73
Other countries ...	88,812	9·01	61,694	7·58	18,679	2·24	6, 37	·94
Total	988,022	100·00	813,700	100·00	831,259	100·00	736,755	100·00

FEDERATED MALAY STRAITS.

Rubber Exports.

The "Selangor Government Gazette" of 16th July publishes the following comparative statement of cultivated rubber exported from the Federated Malay States during the first six months of the years 1908 and 1909:—

——	January–June, 1908.	January-June, 1909.
	lbs.	lbs.
Perak	189,633	364,890
Selangor	866,567	1,657,104
Negri Sembilan	325,958	441,247
Pahang	Nil	Nil
	1,382,158	2,463,241

NOTE.—Of the rubber exported from Selangor during the first six months of 1909, 25,030 lbs. were produced in Perak and 177,522 lbs. in Negri Sembilan.

Miscellaneous.

FRANCE.

Wine Fair at Bordeaux.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. R. D. G. Macdonald) reports that a Wine Fair will be held at that town from 11th to 18th November inclusive. The wines to be admitted are exclusively those grown in the Department of the Gironde, which are still in the hands of the growers. They must be genuine and marketable wines, their character and quality being submitted to a jury of tasters and all samples stamped with the seal of the Fair committee.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hungarian Trades Directory.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received from the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum a copy of the 5th edition of the Hungarian Trades Directory, together with an index to it in French. These may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Copies may be obtained from the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum, Budapest, price 2*s*.

VENEZUELA.

Contract for Establishment of Chilled Meat Industry for Exportation.

H.M. Minister at Caracas reports the approval by the Venezuelan Congress, on 7th July, of a contract between the Minister of Development and Mr. E. H. Sucre for the establishment in Venezuela of a chilled meat industry for exportation; the concession is for 15 years from 6th September, 1907. Progress is already being made in the work of erecting the necessary machinery at Puerto Cabello. The duty-free importation is allowed of refrigerating machines and stores, materials of iron and wood necessary for the construction of the slaughter houses and deposit stores, the two kinds of special cloth and oiled paper for wrapping up the meat fo rexportation, staves and iron hoops for barrels, anhydrous ammonia and denaturalised chloro-calcium—chemical substances necessary for producing cold.

With a view to the improvement of the breed of cattle in Venezuela, special beasts will be brought from England to cross with the native animals.

It is expected that steamers from Liverpool will begin calling at Puerto Cabello in November next, to load the prepared meat, and from that time will visit the port twice monthly.

Miscellaneous.

BRAZIL.

Timber Resources.

H.M. Legation in Brazil has furnished the following information regarding the timber resources of that country:—

Of the beautiful woods to be found in Brazil, only some of the most valuable are exported, because the trees grow singly in the forests, and the commoner kinds do not pay for transport. As the supply recedes, the cost of transport becomes prohibitive, and a trade could be built up only on new methods and by operations on a large scale. Brazilian woods are of valuable kinds only, *e.g.*, lignum vitæ, cedar, vinhatico, black walnut, rosewood, &c. Their use would be for furniture, wheels, and expensive articles, the value lying in their lasting qualities; they are not so much affected by the atmosphere as hardwoods from northern climates. This national wealth may remain untouched for a long time. There are no roads or railways in the forest areas of Bahia, Matto Grosso, and Espirito Santo; the rivers are choked with *débris* and are useless.

Rubber Crop of Amazon Valley.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. A. Pogson) has forwarded the following statistics of the rubber crops in the Amazon Valley for the seasons 1907–8 and 1908–9:—

—	1907–8.		1908–9.	
	Rubber.	Caucho.	Rubber.	Caucho.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Islands	8,346	—	8,944	—
Itaituba and Lower Amazon	1,109	126	1,542	275
Tocantins, Xingú and Jary	—	679	—	729
Beni	867	227	1,045	488
Juruá	1,043	132	1,034	158
Purus	3,467	660	3,531	827
Manaos and Itacoatiara ...	13,336	4,154	13,031	4,204
Iquitos	1,540	964	935	1,327
Total	29,708	6,942	30,062	8,008
Grand total, rubber and caucho	36,650		38,070	

ECUADOR.

Tax upon Commercial Agents.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. A. Cartwright) reports that a tax of 10*l.* has been placed in Ecuador upon commercial agents visiting the country.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 34 weeks ended 26th August, 1909 :—

—	Week ended 26th Aug., 1909.	34 Weeks ended 26th Aug., 1909.	Week ended 26th Aug., 1909.	34 Weeks ended 26th Aug., 1909.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	7,321	2,066,865	5,911	123,538‡
Brazilian	4,211	22,365	—	4,297‡
East Indian	584	80,056	3,544	25,679
Egyptian	4,172	363,576	150	78,385‡
Miscellaneous	12,446*	75,047†	235	5,150
Total	28,734	2,607,909	9,840	237,049

* Including 48 bales British West Indian, 494 bales British West African and 664 bales British East African.

† Including 5,997 bales British West Indian, 10,421 bales British West African, 5,755 bales British East African, and 326 bales foreign East African.

‡ The figures for exports have been corrected by the inclusion of a large quantity of cotton, mainly Egyptian, imported on through bills of lading, though not recorded in the ship's reports as "in transit." Certain returns made to the Board of Trade for earlier months had omitted such cotton from the record of exports.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 28th August, 1909, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Week ended 28th August, 1909	38	5	24	7	19	4
Corresponding week in—						
1902	29	9	24	6	19	10
1903	30	3	22	5	18	5
1904	30	2	25	3	16	3
1905	26	11	23	5	15	9
1906	26	9	24	3	16	6
1907	33	10	24	6	18	11
1908	30	10	24	5	17	1

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 28th August, 1909, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 28th Aug., 1909.	*Corresponding Week in 1908.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	Number	6,875	*11,035*
Sheep and lambs	"	284	*2,311*
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	441	*208*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	154,177	*92,176*
Mutton " " " ...	"	111,313	*102,148*
Pork " " " ...	"	4,192	*6,561*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	11,199	*7,836*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	68,459	*103,092*
Beef	"	2,046	*2,017*
Hams	"	13,258	*23,673*
Pork	"	6,000	*4,227*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	761	*1,355*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	7,510	*11,111*
Dairy Produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	78,635	*79,868*
Margarine	"	14,450	*14,083*
Cheese	"	73,954	*53,172*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	95	*103*
" condensed	"	20,131	*17,635*
" preserved, other kinds	"	67	*86*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	342,940	*349,020*
Poultry	Value £	1,611	*2,153*
Game	"	226	*170*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	12,293	*23,823*
Lard	"	31,909	*32,042*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,622,100	*1,761,100*
Wheat meal and flour	"	105,300	*230,900*
Barley	"	511,600	*534,300*
Oats	"	507,100	*225,200*
Peas	"	20,470	*12,930*
Beans	"	24,160	*5,850*
Maize or Indian corn	"	526,000	*831,800*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	16,349	*18,986*
Apricots and peaches	"	756	*105*
Bananas	Bunches.	104,493	*133,362*
Cherries	Cwts.	260	—
Currants	"	1,030	*37*
Gooseberries	"	2	—
Grapes	"	15,942	*14,384*
Lemons	"	19,725	*9,923*
Oranges	"	7,368	*1,839*
Pears	"	52,367	*56,100*
Plums	"	53,061	*31,640*
Strawberries	"	—	*36*
Unenumerated	"	21,114	*26,850*
Hay	Tons.	963	*422*
Straw	"	57	*320*
Moss litter	"	1,058	*1,220*
Hops	Cwts.	552	*1,143*
Locust beans	"	—	*733*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	171,067	*144,135*
Potatoes	Cwts.	34,817	*40,869*
Tomatoes	"	20,940	*28,762*
Unenumerated	Value £	3,919	*4,918*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	4,120	*7,989*
" preserved by canning	"	6,103	*3,326*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1909, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 5*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1908 have been issued, and may be purchased at any of the addresses enumerated above at a cost of 6*s.* for the first volume and 3*s.* 5*d.* for the second volume. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1904-1908, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country), and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

The Supplement to Vols. I. and II. will contain abstract and detailed tables showing countries of *consignment* of imports and countries of *ultimate destination* of exports.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the August issue:—State of the Labour Market in July; Dispute in the Scottish Coal Trade; Great Industrial Dispute in Sweden; Emigration in 1908; Employment of Half-Timers; Recent Conciliation Cases.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Consular Reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued during the past week:—

No. 4,310. Trade of Consular District of La Paz in 1908.

Railways.
Tin mining.
Rubber production.
Trade routes to the interior.
Foreign enterprise in Sucre.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

No. 4,325. Trade and Commerce of Consular District of Frankfort in the year ended April, 1909.

Syndicates.
Cost of living and wages.
Condition of labour market.
Insurance against unemployment.
Regulation of female labour.
Banking; fluctuations in bank rate.
New Stock Exchange law.
Coal and iron industries.
Chemical industries.

No. 4,326. Trade and Commerce of Consular District of Hamburg in 1908.

Tables showing imports from and exports to the United Kingdom.
Course of business in staple articles.
Sea fishing industry.
Shipping trade: leading Hamburg shipping companies.
Utilisation of tides for industrial purposes.
Harbour works.
Hamburg Colonial Institute.

Reports from Lubeck, Bremen, Harburg, Rostock, Emden, Papenburg, Hanover, Tönning and Kiel are appended.

No. 4,329. Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria in 1908.

Comparative cost of forwarding goods to Aleppo *viâ* Beirut and Alexandretta.
Analysis of trade.
Map.

No. 4,330, Trade of Ningpo in 1908.

Analysis of trade.
Statistics of imports, exports and shipping.
Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Boiler Explosions. Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 *and* 1890, *with Appendices. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper Cd.* 3,627). [*Cd.* 4,433]. *Price* 2½*d.*

Under the provisions of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 62 preliminary enquiries and 11 formal investigations have been held respecting boiler explosions which occurred during the year ending 30th June, 1908. Of these 73 explosions, 36 resulted in loss of life or personal injury, 23 persons being killed and 50 being injured. While the number of explosions is slightly above the average for the previous 25 years, the number of persons killed and the number injured are below the average.

Government Publications.

The Appendices attached to this Report give (1) a summary of the reports of enquiries held under the Boiler Explosions Acts; (2) the causes of explosions and the types of boilers which exploded; and (3) a report by the Solicitor of the Board of Trade on the formal investigations held.

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe. July. [*Cd.* 4,515—VII.] *Price* ½*d.* Return showing:—

1. The numbers and nationalities of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for or from places out of Europe; and

2. The net balance of such passengers outward or inward, during the month and seven months ending 31st July, 1909, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1907. [*Cd.* 4,800]. *Price* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. Vol. VII., *No.* 2. *Price* 1*s.*

This issue of the Bulletin contains the results of investigations as to various African food grains, Nigerian cotton, East African sisal hemp, rubber from Southern India, recent discoveries of graphite in British African Colonies; also notes on the occurrence and utilisation of tungsten ores, on peppermint oil, on the tussur silkworm in India, on cocoa cultivation in German Colonies, &c.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since the 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in Italic type.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4305	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908	4½*d.*
4212	Hungary, 1907-8	2*d.*
	Belgium:	
4182	Antwerp, Shipping, 1908 ...	6½*d.*
	Crete:	
4238	Crete, 1908	5*d.*
	Denmark:	
4277	Denmark, 1908	2½*d.*
4307	Faroe Islands and Iceland, 1908	1½*d.*
4211	Finances, 1907-8	2½*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
4246	Bordeaux, 1908	3½*d.*
4206	Budget Report for 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4264	Calais, 1908	3*d.*
4236	Corsica, 1908	2*d.*
4217	Dakar, 1908	4*d.*
4318	Dunkirk, 1908	5*d.*
4223	Havre, 1908	6*d.*
4270	Marseilles, 1908	2½*d.*
4202	New Caledonia, 1908 ...	3*d.*
4269	Nice, 1908	1*d.*
4194	Pondicherry, 1908	½*d.*
4243	Réunion, 1908	1*d.*
4309	Rouen, 1908...	4½*d.*
4302	St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1908	4*d.*
4205	Silk Trade of Lyons and St. Etienne, 1908... ...	3*d.*
4276	Society Islands, 1908 ...	½*d.*
	Germany and Colonies:	
4271	Baden, 1908	1*d.*
4282	Berlin, 1908...	5½*d.*
4314	Dantzig, 1908	4½*d.*
4283	Düsseldorf, 1908	3½*d.*
4325	Frankfort, 1908	8*d.*
4221	German East Africa, 1907-8	5½*d.*
4326	Hamburg, 1908	5*d.*
4288	Leipzig, 1908	1½*d.*
4301	Pomerania, 1908	2½*d.*
	Greece:	
4251	Corfu, 1908	2*d.*
4233	Cyclades, 1908	4½*d.*

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
4289	Finances, 1907-8	3*d.*
4208	Morea, Ætolia and Acarnania, 1908	3*d.*
4228	Piraeus, 1908	3*d.*
4272	Thessaly, 1908	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
4226	Genoa, 1908...	4*d.*
4241	Rome, 1908	1½*d.*
4183	Southern Italy, 1908 ...	1*d.*
673	*Agriculture of Southern Italy*	2*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
4203	Amsterdam, 1908	2*d.*
4196	Balik Pappan, Koetei and Dutch East Borneo ...	½*d.*
4224	Java, 1908	5*d.*
4213	Rotterdam and Flushing, 1908	2½*d.*
	Norway:	
4278	Norway, 1908	3½*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies:	
4239	The Azores, 1908	2*d.*
4181	Goa, 1907	1*d.*
4279	Lisbon, 1908...	1½*d.*
4254	Madeira, 1908	1*d.*
4261	Mozambique, 1908	4½*d.*
4252	Oporto, 1908...	4½*d.*
	Roumania:	
4219	Roumania, 1908	3*d.*
	Russia:	
4198	Batoum, 1908	2½*d.*
4306	Helsingfors, 1908	2½*d.*
4317	Kieff, 1908	1½*d.*
4323	Moscow, 1908	4*d.*
4295	Odessa, 1908	7½*d.*
4232	Poland and Grodno, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
	Servia:	
4281	Finances, 1909	1*d.*
	Spain:	
4262	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1908	4*d.*
4291	Barcelona, 1908	5*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
4268	Canary Islands, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4210	Seville, 1908	2½*d.*
4245	Spain, 1908	3*d.*
	Sweden:	
4186	Finances, 1907	1*d.*
4298	Stockholm, 1908	7*d.*
	Switzerland:	
4178	Budget Report for 1909 ...	1*d.*
	Turkey:	
4235	Adana, 1908	2*d.*
4197	Adrianople, 1908	1*d.*
4230	Aleppo, 1908	3*d.*
4267	Basra, 1908	2*d.*
4329	Beirut and Coast of Syria, 1908	3½*d.*
4214	Benghazy, 1906-8	2½*d.*
4188	Constantinople, 1908 ...	8*d.*
4293	Damascus, 1908	1*d.*
4222	Jerusalem, 1908	1½*d.*
4315	Trebizond, 1908	3*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Egypt:	
4324	Alexandria, 1908	5½*d.*
4193	Port Sudan, 1908	½*d.*
	Liberia:	
4265	Liberia, 1908	2*d.*
	Tunis:	
4297	Tunis, 1908	3*d.*
	Zanzibar:	
4312	Zanzibar, 1908	3½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4322	Amoy, 1908	1*d.*
4185	Antung, 1908	3½*d*
4303	Canton, 1908	2*d.*
4216	Changsha, 1908	1*d.*
4286	Chefoo, 1908...	4½*d.*
4257	Chinan, 1908	3*d.*
4207	Chinkiang, 1908	4½*d.*
4259	Chungking, 1908	2½*d.*
4280	Hangchow, 1908	3*d.*
4285	Hankow, 1908	5½*d.*
4225	Ichang, 1908	½*d.*
4273	Kiukiang, 1908	3*d.*
4304	Mengtzu, 1908	½*d.*
4294	Nanking, 1908	3*d.*
4190	Nanning, 1907-8	1*d.*
4311	Pakhoi, 1908	2½*d.*
4191	Newchwang, 1908	2½*d.*
4330	Ningpo, 1908	3*d.*
4242	Teng Yueh, 1908	3*d.*
4275	Tientsin, 1907-8	3*d.*
4247	Wuhu, 1908...	2½*d.*
	ASIA (*continued*)—	
	Japan:	
4319	Budget Report for 1909–10...	2*d.*
4256	Hakodate, 1908	5½*d.*
4290	Japan, 1908	4½*d.*
4250	Kobe, 1908	5*d.*
4220	Nagasaki, 1908	3*d.*
4240	North Formosa, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4249	Tainan (South Formosa), 1908	3*d.*
672	*Raw Silk Industry and Habutae (Japanese Manufactured Silk)*	3*d.*
674	*Matting Industry*	1½*d.*
675	*Sugar Industry of South Formosa, 1908*	1½*d.*
676	*Mining Industry in the Hokkaido*	1½*d*
	Persia:	
4184	Azerbaijan, 1906-8	2*d.*
4179	Bushire, 1907–8	4*d.*
4316	Kerman, 1908-9	3*d.*
	Siam:	
4234	Saiburi and Puket, 1908 ...	1½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
4189	Budget Report for 1909-10	2*d.*
4287	Mexico, 1908	4*d.*
4200	Progreso, 1908	½*d.*
4244	Salina Cruz, 1908	½*d.*
4215	Tampico, 1908	1*d.*
4253	Vera Cruz, 1908	2*d.*
	United States:	
4231	Baltimore, 1908	2½*d.*
4266	Boston, 1908...	5½*d.*
4229	Chicago, 1908	6*d.*
4263	Galveston, 1908	2*d.*
4296	Hawaii, 1907–8	2½*d.*
4253	New Orleans, 1908... ...	2½*d.*
4192	New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 1908	1½*d.*
4255	Philadelphia, 1908	1½*d.*
4292	Portland (Oregon), 1908 ...	4*d.*
4209	Porto Rico, 1908	3*d.*
4237	St. Louis, 1908	1*d.*
4227	San Francisco, 1908 ...	3*d.*
4199	Savannah, 1908	3*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Costa Rica	
4321	Costa Rica, 1908	1*d.*
	Honduras:	
4300	Honduras, 1907-8	1*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Bolivia:	
4310	La Paz, 1908	1½*d.*
	Brazil:	
4313	Bahia, 1908	2½*d.*
4248	Porto Alegre, 1908	3*d.*
4284	Rio Grande do Sul, 1908 ..	½*d.*
4299	Santos, 1908...	2½*d.*
	Chile:	
4201	Coquimbo, 1908	2*d.*
	Colombia:	
4187	Finances	1½*d.*
4195	Santa Marta, 1908	1*d.*
677	*Mines and Mineral Resources of Colombia* ...	4½*d.*
	Peru:	
4260	Iquitos, 1908	½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH (*continued*)—	
	Uruguay:	
4320	Uruguay, 1908	3½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
4218	Ciudad Bolivar, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
4180	Cuba, 1907	1½*d.*
4204	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1908	4*d.*
	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
4274	Friendly Islands, 1908 ...	1*d.*

Treaty Series.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.:—

No.	———	Price.
	United Kingdom.	
4	Accession of the United Kingdom to the International Convention signed at Berne, 26th September, 1906, prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches	1*d.*
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18	Accession of British Colonies to the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Egypt, signed at Cairo, 29th October, 1889	½*d.*
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10	Declaration between the United Kingdom and Germany referring the delimitation of the Southern boundary of the British Territory of Walfish Bay to arbitration ...	½*d.*
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Government Publications.

Treaty Series—*continued.*

No.	——	Price.
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3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Spain renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, 27th February, 1904 ...	½*d.*
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2	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Italy renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at Rome, 1st February, 1904	½*d.*
	Austria-Hungary.	
15	Accession of Austria and Hungary to the Industrial Property Convention, 1883, &c.	½*d.*
	Bulgaria.	
7	Additional Agreement between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria modifying the Convention of Commerce, Customs Duties, and Navigation, of 9th December, 1905	½*d.*
	Servia.	
14	Accessions of British Colonies, &c., to the Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Servia, signed at Belgrade, 17th February, 1907	½*d.*
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1	Protocol between the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey respecting Turkish Customs Duties	½*d.*
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19	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam (with Map)	7*d.*
	United States of America:	
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	Cuba.	
16	Accession of Cuba to the Convention signed at Geneva, 6th July, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field.	½*d.*
	Mexico.	
9	Convention between the United Kingdom and Mexico, supplementary to the Parcel Post Convention of 25th February, 1897, signed at Mexico 1st December, 1908.	½*d.*
11	Accession of Mexico to the Declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed at Paris 16th April, 1856	*d.*
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12	Abrogation of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Hayti of 6th April, 1906, respecting nationality ...	½*d.*

Government Publications.

Treaty Series—*continued.*

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5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Colombia providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of Certain Classes of Questions which may arise between the two Governments	½*d.*
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COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. :—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
594	Northern Nigeria, 1907–8	11*d.*
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598	Gibraltar, 1908	1½*d.*
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601	Imperial Institute, Report on the work of	2½*d.*
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603	Ashanti, 1908	2*d.*
604	Ceylon, 1908	4½*d.*
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606	Seychelles, 1908	4*d.*
607	Jamaica, 1907-8	2½*d.*
608	Surveys of British Africa, Ceylon, The Federated Malay States, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras, Fiji	1*s.* 7*d.*
	Miscellaneous—	
57	Uganda : Report by the Governor on a Tour through the Eastern Province	3½*d.*
58	Imperial Institute. Selected Reports from the Scientific and Technical Department. I. Fibres...	7*d.*
59	Northern Nigeria : Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1906-7	1½*d.*

Confidential Information.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has for several years been in the habit of forwarding to Chambers of Commerce for the use of their members, but not for publication, information (chiefly as to openings abroad for British trade) to which it appeared desirable in British commercial interests to draw attention confidentially. The plan has met with general approval, and, in 1906, in order to attain more fully the purpose of the Board, namely, to reach all British manufacturers or traders interested, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, to supplement the above-mentioned system by opening at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., a Register of British firms who desire to receive such confidential information relative to their respective trades as may come into the hands of the Branch. The Register was opened in January, 1907, and a considerable number of British firms have since applied and had their names inserted therein.

British firms desiring to have their names entered in this Register should fill up and forward to the Commercial Intelligence Branch a form of application, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Branch.

Admission to the Register, as well as the retention upon it of any firm, is at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

No charge is made for information supplied, but every firm admitted to the Register is required to become a subscriber to the "Board cf Trade Journal" (and to register as such with the sale agents, Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin), in order to ensure that those who wish to receive confidential information should first be in possession of all the official information relating to their particular trade which is published in that Journal. The annual subscription to the Journal, including postage, is 15*s.* 2*d.*

The present scheme is provisional and experimental, and its continuance and future development will depend on the results of experience.

NOTE.—Apart from the special Register arrangements referred to above, the Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects as far as possible, in the interest of British trade.

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Government of Canada has established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, a special office for dealing with trade matters (see below).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices.

Canada.—The Canadian Government have opened an office at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., under the designation of "Canadian Government City Trade Branch." A Canadian representative attends daily to deal with enquiries and applications regarding Canadian import and export trade, and to supply information about Canadian matters generally. Personal appointments can be arranged when desired.

Australia.—The Commonwealth of Australia have offices at 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Enquiries may be made there as to Customs requirements, the Commonwealth Tariff, marking and description of goods, trade marks, patents and designs. Letters should be addressed to "The Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia."

New Zealand.—A Commercial Department is established at the Office of the High Commissioner, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., where information respecting the agricultural, pastoral, mining and other resources of the Dominion, and particulars concerning trade and industries, tariff regulations and commercial

COLONIAL TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES—*continued.*

statistics can be obtained. Permanent exhibits of New Zealand products are maintained for public inspection both at the Imperial Institute and the Crystal Palace.

Queensland.—The Agent-General for Queensland has offices at 409, West Strand, W.C., where information can be obtained regarding trade, mining, and all other matters relating to Queensland. Specimens of products representative of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries of Queensland are on view.

Victoria.—The Government of Victoria (Australia) have an extensive and varied collection of products of the State on view at Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. Lists of the Exporters of the State, with their Agents in the United Kingdom, and full particulars relating to the trade, prospects, &c., of the State, can be obtained upon application to the Agent-General for Victoria, at the above address.

New South Wales.—With a view to facilitating the acquiring of information regarding the State's products, the New South Wales Government have a commercial branch attached to the Agent-General's Department at 123-125, Cannon Street, E.C. A great variety of specimens is on view—typical of the mineral, agricultural and other products of the country. Full information concerning the Colony is given gratis to all applicants.

South Australia.—The Government of South Australia have established a Produce Department at the offices of the Agent General, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., where specimens of every description of South Australian produce are now displayed. This Department will supply, free of cost, full information regarding the exports from South Australia of all sorts of produce.

Western Australia.—All enquiries respecting the trade and products of Western Australia will be attended to upon application at the offices of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Government of the Cape of Good Hope have offices at 98, Victoria Street, S.W., for the purpose of a Commercial Agency, under the superintendence of the Trades Commissioner, who supplies free information on trade subjects connected with the Colony, such as agricultural products, industries, trade, tariff regulations, commercial statistics, railway rates, &c., &c.

Natal.—The Government of Natal have established a Commercial Agency for that Colony at 26, Victoria Street, S.W., under the direction of the Agent-General. The Commercial Agent will supply, gratis, information on trade and industrial subjects connected with the Colony, commercial statistics, tariffs, railway rates, shipping freights, &c. Specimens of certain descriptions of Natal produce are on view.

Transvaal.—The Agent-General for the Transvaal has offices at 72, Victoria Street, S.W., and will supply information in regard to the trade and products of the Transvaal on application.